PEARY POLAR
EXPEDITION MEDAL

JSR
PEARY·POLAR
EXPEDITION
1908·09

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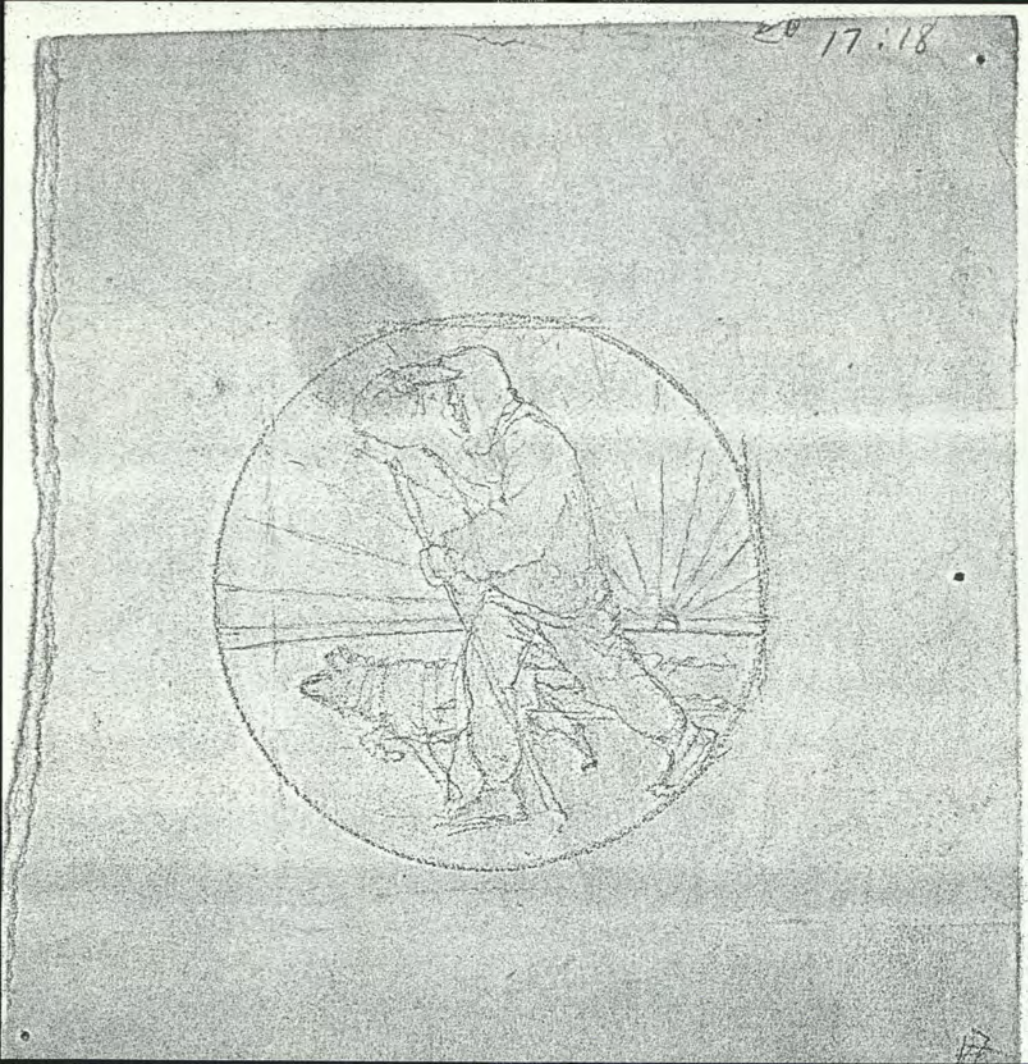
#427 (1)



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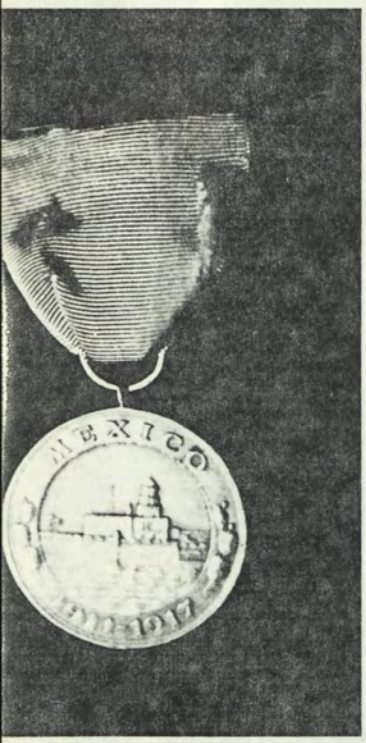
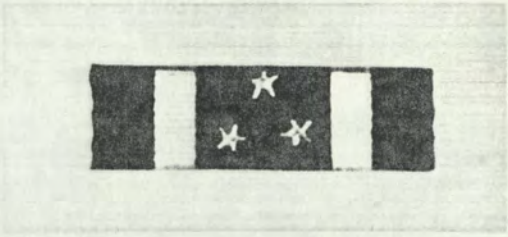
reverse). Army Mexican Service



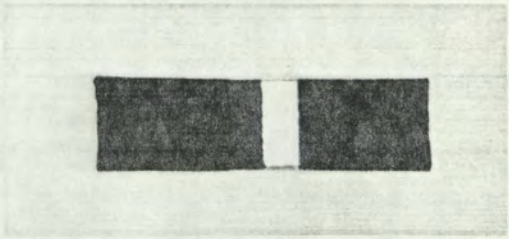
nd Marine Corps Mexican Serv-

n Border Service Medal.

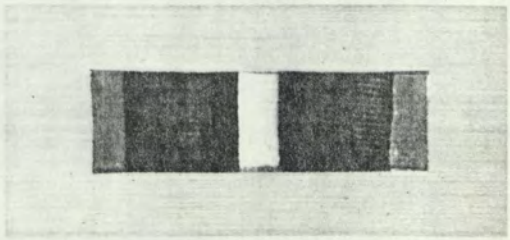
131. Peary Polar Expedition Medal (1908–1909).



132. Philippine Defense Ribbon.



133. Philippine Liberation Ribbon.



134. Philippine Independence Ribbon.

of a naval anchor with the inscrip-
to the left and right, respectively,
hat appear to be laurel are entwined
on is crimson with two blue stripes

epartment General Order No. 76,

SERVICE MEDAL

lal was awarded to Army, Navy,
el who served against hostile Mexi-
11 and 7 February 1917, or who
wing engagements: Buena Vista,
17; San Bernardino Canon, Mexi-
La Grulla, Texas, on 8 and 9 January
28 March 1918; Nogales, Arizona,
915 or 27 August 1918; El Paso,
on 15 and 16 June 1919; and Vera
o 23 April 1914.

ARMY

R. M. Taylor, the Army medal is of
has on its obverse a Mexican yucca
ntains in the background. Above
rds "MEXICAN SERVICE" and in the
1–1917." The reverse is a trophy
rched on a cannon supported by
ian shield, spear and quiver of ar-
nd a Sulu kris. Below the trophy
E." The whole is surrounded by a
rds "UNITED STATES ARMY" in the
e lower. The medal is suspended by
bbon of green, yellow, and blue.
partment General Order No. 155,

NAVY

nks and Biddle, the Navy and Ma-
re clearly wrought medal than the

Army version, and has on its obverse the inscription "MEXICO" and the dates "1911–1917" in bold face; within an inner circle is a castle in Veracruz harbor. On either side of the castle within the circle appear what may be cacti. The reverse is the same as the Haitian Campaign Medal (p. 157). The ribbon is the same as for the Army medal.

Authority was Navy Department General Order No. 365, 11 February 1918.

MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE MEDAL

Plate 130 (p. 154)

The Mexican Border Service Medal was awarded to Army personnel for service between 9 May 1916 and 24 March 1917, or for those who served with the Mexican Border Patrol between 1 January 1916 and 6 April 1917 who were not eligible for the Mexican Service Medal.

Designed by Colonel J. R. M. Taylor, the $1\frac{1}{4}$" bronze pendant has on its obverse a sheathed Roman sword hanging on a tablet on which is inscribed "FOR SERVICE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER." The reverse is the same as that of the Spanish War Service Medal (p. 141). The ribbon is of silk *moiré,* colored green and yellow.

Authority was Act of Congress, 9 July 1918 (40 Stat. 873).

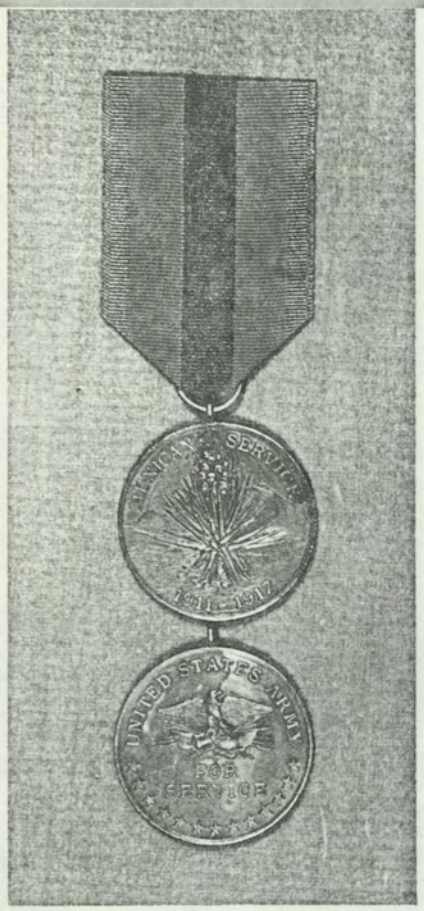
PEARY POLAR EXPEDITION MEDAL (1908-9)

Plate 131 (p. 155)

The Peary Polar Expedition Medal (1908–9) was created to commemorate certain members of the Peary Polar Expedition of 1908–9 for their service in the field of science and for the causes of polar exploration by aiding in the discovery of the North Pole by Admiral Robert E. Peary.

Designed by John R. Sinnock, under direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the $1\frac{1}{4}$" pendant is silver with a predominantly ivory-colored ribbon with turquoise stripes. On the obverse of the medal is Admiral Peary holding what might be a ski pole in his right hand. In three horizontal lines in descending-size type is the inscription "PEARY POLAR EXPEDITION 1908–09." Around the inner rim of the medal are the 15 points of a compass rose. The top centered point is replaced by a fleur-de-lis. The reverse has in its top third an unfurled American flag with 46 stars, flanked by two Eskimo dogs. Be-

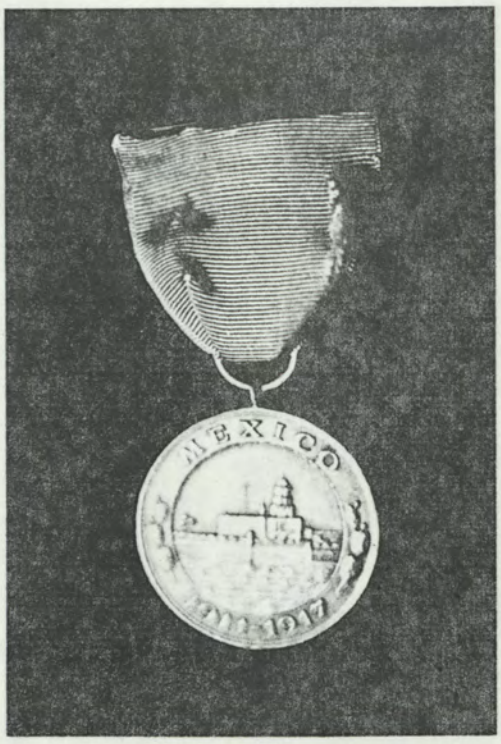
Printed in Jap



128 (*front & reverse*). Army Mexican Service Medal.

130. Mexican Border Service Medal.

R, C



129. Navy and Marine Corps Mexican Service Medal.

132. Philippine Defense Ribb

133. Philippine Liberation Ribb

134. Philippine Independence R
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o the left and right, respectively,
t appear to be laurel are entwined
n is crimson with two blue stripes

partment General Order No. 76,

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Printed in Japan

low are the words "PRESENTED IN THE NAME OF CONGRESS IN RECOGNITION OF HIS EFFORTS AND SERVICES AS A MEMBER OF THE PEARY POLAR EXPEDITION OF 1908–1909 IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE AND FOR THE CAUSE OF POLAR EXPLORATION BY AIDING IN THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH POLE BY ADMIRAL PEARY." In the bottom third s a blank area for engraving the recipient's name. At the very bottom are a pair of minute snowshoes.

Authority was Act of Congress, 28 January 1944.

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Plate 132
(p. 155)

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across his lap; below, a tablet stamped with name of the recipient's ship (U. S. S. *Baltimore* illustrated). Inscription, "In memory of the victory of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898."

SAMPSON MEDAL (Commemorating Naval Engagements in the West Indies). Congress on March 3, 1901, authorized medal for the officers and men of Navy and Marine Corps who participated in engagements in the West Indies.

Designers—Obverse, Charles E. Barber; reverse, George T. Morgan.

Obverse—Admiral Sampson in uniform. Legend: "U. S. Naval Campaign West Indies 1898." In field: "William T. Sampson, Commander in Chief." Bar bears name of recipient's vessel inscribed within a rope edge. (U. S. S. *New Orleans* shown.) Reverse—Officer, gunner, and Marine on deck of battleship in action. Below, tablet bearing engagement name (Santiago de Cuba illustrated), followed by date. Clasps bearing the name of engagements with date stamped on reverse are threaded upon ribbon. Three engagements at Santiago shown.

NC-4 MEDAL. Congress on February 9, 1929, authorized the President to award in the name of Congress gold medals to Comdr. (now Vice Adm.) John H. Towers for "conceiving, organizing, and commanding the first transatlantic flight" and to officers and crew members of Navy flying boat *NC-4* who crossed the Atlantic with him.

Designer—Catherine G. Barton.

Obverse—A gull volant over waves. Inscription: "First Transatlantic Flight United States Navy May 1919." Reverse—Names of those to whom awarded, with words: "Presented by the President of the United States in the name of Congress." Inscribed: "Newfoundland, NC-4, Portugal."

NC-4 MINIATURE. Gold NC-4 Medal was not designed for wear. Bronze miniature, as large as usual full-sized medal, was authorized by Congress April 25, 1935.

BYRD ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION MEDAL. May 23, 1930, Congress directed Secretary of the Navy to have "gold, silver, and bronze medals" made "for officers and men of the Byrd antarctic expedition."

Designer—Francis H. Packer.

Obverse—Admiral Byrd in parka holding a ski pole. The words: "Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1928-1930." Reverse—Sailing ship above a panel inscribed: "Presented to the officers and men of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition to express the high admiration in which the Congress and the American people hold their heroic and undaunted services in connection with the scientific investigations and extraordinary aerial exploration of the Antarctic Continent." Below, an airplane.

SECOND BYRD ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION MEDAL. June 2, 1936, Congress directed that silver medals be made for "deserving personnel of the Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition."

Designer—Heinz Warneke.

Obverse—Admiral Byrd petting Eskimo dog. Words: "Byrd Antarctic Expedition 1933-1935." Reverse—Inscription on panel: "Presented to the officers and men of the Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition to express the very high admiration in which the Congress and the American people hold their heroic and undaunted accomplishments for science unequaled in the history of polar exploration." Radio towers at Little America, ship, airplane, and dog sled and team. A medal for Admiral Byrd's third expedition is under consideration (page 14).

BAILEY MEDAL. Navy Department announced December 1, 1885, that the Bailey Medal of gold would be awarded annually to one naval apprentice with an outstanding record.

Obverse—Head of Admiral Bailey, within the inscription, "Endowed in Memoriam Theodorus Bailey, Obit. 1877." Reverse—Inscribed "Conferred on," with space for recipient's name; and "For Merit in" (duties specified) "by Trustees." Medal discontinued.

CARDENAS MEDAL OF HONOR. In 1900 a gold medal was awarded to First Lt. Frank H. Newcomb, of Revenue Cutter Service; silver medals to his officers, and bronze medals to men of his command at Cardenas, Cuba, May 11, 1898.

Obverse—Draped winged female figure wearing a winged helmet holding sword and palm branch. In base a scene of the *Hudson* towing *Winslow*. Below, "Cardenas May 11, 1898." Reverse—Nude figure inscribing with chisel and mallet, "Joint resolution of Congress approved May 3, 1900, in recognition of the gallantry of the officers and men of the *Hudson* who in the face of a galling fire towed the *Winslow* out of range of the enemy's guns." Palm branch extending beyond oak wreath.

Medal, shown in a greater reduction than other medals on this color page is 3⅛ inches in diameter. Not intended for wear. Cardenas and Good Conduct (color page 28) are the only medals especially issued to Coast Guard. (Revenue Cutter Service is a former name of Coast Guard.)

PEARY POLAR EXPEDITION, 1908-1909. Congress, January 28, 1944, authorized the Secretary of the Navy to have silver medals made and presented in the name of Congress to Matthew A. Henson, Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, Ross G. Marvin, Dr. John W. Goodsell, George Borup, and Donald B. MacMillan, in "recognition of their efforts and services, as members of the Peary Polar Expedition of 1908-1909, in the field of science and for the cause of polar exploration, by aiding in the discovery of the North Pole by Admiral Peary." See design on page 132.

Color Page 25

Army Service Medals

(Illustrations slightly reduced)

Army service medals are given to all who participate honorably in specified wars or campaigns. The term "campaign medals" is sometimes used, but "service medals" refers to medals for campaigns and for noncombat service; compare Spanish Campaign Medal and Spanish War Service Medal. Medal obverses shown here; reverses on color page 26.

Service medals are 1¼ inches in diameter.

The

First Lt. Robe
Oak Leaf Clusters,
Italy (now comma
meritorious achieve

CIVIL WAR CAMP
ary 11, 1905, for
Designer—Fran
Obverse—Head
"With Malice to
All." Reverse (col
War"; below, dat
a wreath of oak a

INDIAN CAMPAIG
11, 1905, for Indi
1891.
Designer—Fran
Obverse—Moun
and carrying spear
below, a buffalo sk

SPANISH CAMPA
ary 11, 1905, for
seas en route to,
pine Islands, on s
Designer—Fran
Obverse—Castle
(taken from arms
by words "War

PEARY POLAR EXPEDITION
1908-09
PRESENTED IN THE NAME OF CONGRESS IN RECOGNITION OF HIS EFFORTS AND SERVICES AS A MEMBER OF THE PEARY POLAR EXPEDITION OF 1908-1909 IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE AND FOR THE CAUSE OF POLAR EXPLORATION BY AIDING IN THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH POLE BY ADMIRAL PEARY

Staff Photographer Willard R. Culver

New Medal Honors Peary Polar Expedition, 1908-1909

This silver medal will honor members of the first expedition to reach the North Pole. It was photographed from the plaster model of the design approved by the Secretary of the Navy November 30, 1944. The suspension ribbon will be ivory with quarter-inch stripes of turquoise piped with ivory at both ends. Obverse above, reverse below (page 52).

If service stripes are still worn on both sleeves, the mark is placed above them. Worn on dress and winter service coats only. Gun captain's insignia faces front.

NAVY "E." On right sleeve of dress and winter service coats only. On winter service coat the letter is 2½ inches above bottom edge of sleeve, centered under cuff.

The Fourragère presented to cited units in the first World War is considered a distinctive part of the Marine Corps insignia. It is shown on color page 177 and discussed with the text for that page.

Color Page 107

Coast Guard Insignia

Coast Guard Shoulder Marks and Sleeve Stripes

Rank by rank, Coast Guard shoulder marks and sleeve stripes are the same as for the Navy (color page 98), except that the Coast Guard superimposes its shield on the shaft of the anchor for admirals and uses a shield in place of the Navy's line star or corps devices.

The Commandant of the Coast Guard, since March 10, 1942, has held the temporary rank of vice admiral.

Formerly the rank was rear admiral. Commandants are appointed by the President for four-year terms. The highest permanent rank is rear admiral.

Coast Guard Buttons

Buttons are gilt for officers. The smaller illustration was taken from an actual button, the larger from an ink drawing by a GEOGRAPHIC staff artist who worked under direction of the Coast Guard. The eagle's head on the button now in use faces sinister (left). The drawing shows the eagle's head facing front, which is the correct position according to Coast Guard regulations. It is anticipated that after the war new buttons will be made like the drawing.

Enlisted men wear regulation Navy black buttons (color page 103).

Coast Guard Shields

As explained above, the commissioned officers in the Coast Guard use the Shield in lieu of the Navy Line Star and Corps Devices. Warrant officers in the Coast Guard use the Shield, but also indicate their duties by placing above the Shield one of the warrant officers' Corps Devices as shown for the Navy (color page 99). When worn by members of the Coast Guard, they are commonly grouped as Specialty Devices, because the Coast Guard is itself, in a sense, a corps.

OFFICER AND WARRANT OFFICERS. Gold on all uniforms except winter aviation (black).

CHIEF PETTY OFFICER. Silver on all uniforms except winter aviation.

ENLISTED MAN (Winter). White.

ENLISTED MAN (Summer). Blue for white uniform. Same Shield in white for blue uniform. The Shield is worn on all uniforms on the right sleeve above the cuff, whether the Rating Badge is worn on the right arm or the left arm.

Coast Guard Rating Badges

Enlisted personnel in the Coast Guard wear uniforms like comparable ratings in the Navy with the addition of the Coast Guard Shield on the right sleeve above the cuff. Since Coast Guard Rating Badges are identical with those of the Navy (color page 101), they are not illustrated here. They also wear the same Specialty Marks and Specialist Ratings in the Rating Badges. The Coast Guard does not use all of the

Navy Specialty Marks
In addition to the
Navy (color page 102
for its exclusive use,

Coast Guard I

The Coast Guard u
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these volunteers, 15,00
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Forces, and approxima
rolled from the Coast
now performing their
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